

MR. FORAKER'S REPORT ON WOOD'S APPOINTMENT

Reviews Rathbone Charges
in Full Detail.

WERE INSPIRED BY REVENGE

Expected That Senator Scott Will
Present a Minority Statement
on the Subject.

The action of the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the Leonard Wood appointment as communicated to the Senate in executive session late yesterday afternoon, took the form of a report from Mr. Foraker. It is 163 printed pages in length, of dimensions larger than the usual committee report. Senator Scott expected to present a similar report reviewing the reasons regarded by the other side as calling for opposing confirmation.

The Rathbone Charges.
Senator Foraker's report presented the following review of the charges presented at the hearings:

The Rathbone charges, six in number, may be summed up as follows:

- 1—Issuing orders and instructions to courts prejudicial to Rathbone.
- 2—Authorizing the use of ex parte depositions.
- 3—Granting a concession to and accepting gifts from the Jai Alai.
- 4—Complicity with Runcie in an article reflecting on General Brooke.
- 5—Directing Cuban audit to violate law in treatment of accounts.
- 6—Utilizing services of an ex-convict to displace his superior officer and secure the latter's position.

Disposal of Allegations.

The manner in which these charges are disposed of is, in brief, as follows:

- 1—In the Rathbone trial, General Wood merely enforced War Department orders, from Secretary Root himself.
- 2—Rathbone's lawyer not only admitted the admissibility of the depositions in question, but himself made use of them in his client's defense.
- 3—General Wood, according to the testimony, never granted any concession to the Jai Alai, but merely handed down a decision of the War Department denying the possession of sufficient authority. The acceptance of the gift is defended by Secretary Root in these words: "To have refused this and other gifts made at the same time would have been discourteous, injurious, and unjustifiable."

4—After Runcie had written the article, Wood's only conversation with him about it was to inquire as to its authorship. Runcie had deceived Wood on other occasions, and his testimony was thereby weakened.

5—No evidence in support of this charge.

6—Declared a spiteful and malicious declaration, prompted by revenge and wanton vilification.

McKinley's Selection.

Concerning General Wood's appointment as brigadier general, the Foraker report says:

"When General Wood was made a brigadier general in the regular army by appointment of President McKinley, and by the unanimous vote of the Senate, he was advanced over many officers who had been longer in the service, and who, until then, held higher rank than he had held. There might have been at that time some propriety in urging objection on such an account to his confirmation, but there was no objection of the kind, because it was then well understood that his promotion by President McKinley was because—in the judgment of the President, who, under the Constitution the laws, has a right to select without regard to seniority in the appointment of generals—General Wood had rendered conspicuous and meritorious services, and had shown abilities and qualifications that well entitled him to the promotion of the President, to the rank he was then giving him, especially in view of the service he was then rendering as military governor of Cuba.

All Names Considered.

Senator Foraker then quotes in full the evidence of Mr. Root, showing President McKinley's consideration of the names and records of different officers prior to the war with Spain, and says:

"There seems to be an opinion widely entertained that General Wood was promoted by this appointment being jumped over the other officers superior to him in rank and of longer and more important service. Such is not the case. General Sumner and General Wood were, when this nomination was made, the ranking brigadier generals in the army. Both were at the same time nominated to fill the two vacancies then occurring to be major generals. General Sumner has been confirmed. Only one vacancy in the rank of major general remains, and that is the one to which General Wood has been appointed.

Narrowing the Choice.

"It would seem to be enough, in view of his good record, to justify the President in giving him this appointment; that he is now the ranking brigadier general, and naturally the first man to be considered of the whole army in connection with such an appointment. It will not be contended, or at least it has not been contended by anyone, that in appointing a major general to fill the vacancy now existing, the President should select for that appointment any officer of the army below the rank of brigadier general. This is to say, no colonel or lieutenant colonel or other officer of less rank has been suggested as ready to be advanced over all the fifteen brigadier generals of the army to the rank of major general.

"If, therefore, the question of determining who shall have this appointment must be confined, as it is, to the fifteen brigadiers, a mere glance at their respective records will show that, while all are apparently capable and efficient officers, not one of them has a better claim, by reason of his past record and experience as a commander, than has General Wood, and in the opinion of the committee no one has in view of his present rank equal claim to him on the grounds of merit, measured by the considerations suggested."

DEMOCRATS' EYES FIXED ON THE PRAIRIE STATE

Hope to Capture Electoral
Vote of Illinois.

BIG FACTIONAL FIGHT ON

Republicans Find It Difficult to Unite
on Candidate for
Governor.

Republican leaders are beginning to realize that the Democrats are not only laying their plans to carry New York State in the Presidential campaign, but will put forth a brave effort to swing Illinois into the Democratic column.

The Democrats cannot win with the South and New York alone, and believing that the Prairie State offers a field for contest, they will endeavor to capture it. While the Republican majority under normal conditions is large in Illinois, yet the voting population of Chicago is so large that a movement might be started which would enable the Democrats to roll up such a majority in that city that the Republicans in the counties outside might not be able to overcome it. Such has been the case—it was so in 1892—and the circumstance might be repeated.

Trouble On in Illinois.

The Republicans are just a little concerned because of the fact that the party not harmonious upon the matter of selecting a candidate for governor to succeed the Hon. Richard Yates. The factions are bitterly fighting each other, and it is asserted that unless their differences are healed by the nomination of a man who is on good terms with all and allied with none, the party may lose thousands of votes.

The situation in Chicago affords a fair illustration of the lack of harmony among the Republican leaders with respect to the governorship. The Republican city machine, directed by Representative Lorimer, is booming the Hon. Frank O. Lowden, the anti-Lorimer crowd has selected as its candidate State's Attorney Deneen, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Chicago delegates will go to the State convention divided between Lowden and Deneen. This of itself, it is declared, should keep the nomination away from Chicago.

Looks Hopeless for Yates.

Governor Yates is ranking a canvass for the nomination independent of all the others, but with little prospect of a renomination. In such a situation the wisest ones in the Republican party in Illinois are looking for a man upon whom all factions can unite. Such a man, it is claimed, is the Hon. Vespasian Warner.

Mr. Warner represents the Nineteenth Illinois district in the House, and is now serving his fifth term. He is not associated with the Yates, the Lorimer, or the anti-Lorimer factions, and, although independent of all of them, is nevertheless on friendly terms with the leaders of each. Such a man, it is said, is the only one likely to poll the full party strength in the coming campaign, divided as are the Republicans of Illinois upon the question of the governorship.

Fear Split in Party.

It is feared that the nomination of a man allied with any of the factions would mean the loss of the State in a Presidential campaign, especially when the opposition is alert and active, and has determined to make a fight for the electoral votes of the State. There is said to be a growing sentiment among Republicans in favor of selecting a strong neutral man, and this is giving an impetus to the Warner boom.

The "big three" in the State, Senator Cullom, Senator Hopkins, and Speaker Cannon, are taking no active part in the contest. Senator Cullom is said, however, to be favorably disposed toward Mr. Warner, while Senator Hopkins has some sympathy with the Yates boom, due to the fact that the governor was one of the Senator's allies, during the Senatorial fight a year ago. Speaker Cannon is strictly neutral.

Mr. Randall's Chances.

The Democrats of the Third district of Pennsylvania, which includes a part of the city of Philadelphia, have nominated the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Jr., for Congress to succeed the late Henry Burk. "This is the district which Mr. Randall's father for many years represented in the House, and for many years was conceded to the Democrats by the Republican organization of the city. In 1900, however, the Republicans, fearing that they might lose the House, determined to nominate and elect a candidate, and Mr. Burk was chosen to oppose Mr. McAleer, who represented the district for several terms.

Mr. Burk was elected, and in the last Congress campaign the Democrats made no nomination, and Mr. Burk was re-elected without opposition. In view of the fact that the Republicans now have a safe working majority in the House, it is said that they may again allow the Democrats to select the member from the Third district, especially as Mr. Randall, like his father, was a ranking Democrat to be a protection Democrat, and is also a conservative man. He supported the Republican ticket in 1896 on the money question, but later returned to the Democratic party.

SHOT BY FRIEND.

"I've been shot," remarked a negro last night, as he walked into the Ninth precinct police station. The man gave his name as Green, and said he had been shot by a friend of the same name at 726 Eleventh Street northeast.

MR. PLATT DISCLAIMS LOSS OF LEADERSHIP

Returns From Empire State
Apparently Happy.

PROGRAM IN LEGISLATURE

Lukewarmness for President Motive of
the Effort to Dislodge
Him.

Senator Thomas C. Platt has returned from New York. When asked concerning his conferences with the leaders of the State he said he had accomplished all he had intended, and that the committee of the Legislature would be organized as he suggested. He said all of the prominent leaders of the State had accepted his invitation to be present at the conferences, and all had approved his program.

Naturally the Senator denies that he had been superseded as the leader of the Republican party in New York. He referred to the assertions that he had been leader for thirty years and intimated that he would retain the leadership as long as he wanted it.

It was intimated today that one of the reasons why Governor Odell has been made the real leader of the State is that Senator Platt had intimated to friends that he did not think President Roosevelt could carry the State, and the friends of the President, remembering the fate of Chester A. Arthur, decided to see if the State could not be carried without the aid of the Senator. One of the conditions that made the friends of the President act as they have was that while Senator Platt was announcing his allegiance to President Roosevelt, which Senator Platt controlled absolutely, he was carrying on a vicious campaign of mud slinging against the President.

There were several other similar inconsistencies, it is said, which made the friends of the President doubt the intentions of the Senator and which caused the change in leadership.

TILLMAN DENOUNCED BY SOUTHERN MINISTER

Atlanta Clergyman Declares Senator's
Anti-Negro Lecture "Talk of the
Cheap Politician."

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—Addressing an audience of 30,000 persons, the Rev. Dr. Broughton, a leading Baptist minister of Atlanta, denounced Senator Tillman's anti-negro views. In the course of his speech, Dr. Broughton said:

"I heard Senator Tillman on Friday give his lecture on the negro. I tried to be fair in my estimate of it. For reckless frankness it was a model, for sensible argument it was a mess. His whole talk, from start to finish, was that of the cheap politician, playing upon the prejudices of ignorant people. Never once in his treatment of this great question did he get out of the realm of the rankest paganism.

"It was a great blunder to put the ballot in the hands of the negroes when they were freed. Senator Tillman's effort to free Southern hearts with hate for the North and his forced this inquiry on us is unjust. I tell you the best people of the North are perfectly willing that we should take the negro out of politics. Socially the negro is not a problem to us in this country, and never will be."

**LINCOLN REPUBLICAN
LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING**

There was a conference of the officers and committees of the Lincoln Republican National League at the South Capitol Street, last night. Vice President T. H. H. Moore presided, with James F. Armstrong as secretary. The calling of the annual conference of the league was discussed and agreed on. The call will be issued at an early date, fixing the time and place.

A WHITE HOUSE RELIC PLACED IN CAPITOL

One of the massive silver chandeliers, without glass adornments, which formerly hung in the East Room in the White House, has been placed in the room of the Senate District Committee, at the Capitol. It adds greatly to the ornate appearance of the room.

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SMOOT DENOUNCED BY MORMON LEADER

Frank J. Cannon Scores Senator for Denying He
Was Chosen to Represent the Church.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 5.—Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon, the most prominent Mormon in Utah, bitterly denounced Reed Smoot for saying that he (Smoot) was not elected Senator as a representative of the Mormon Church.

"Reed Smoot was elected Senator from the State of Utah because he was an apostle of the church," says Cannon. "At least, his ecclesiastical dignity was the largest single factor in the achievement of the result. That he would represent the Mormon Church was never seriously denied in the campaign of 1902. Gentiles understood it, Jews knew it, and Mormons of the thousands were solicited to vote for him because the time had come for an apostle to sit in the Senate, in order to truly represent the work of God.

"Senator Smoot says that he does not take and cannot be forced into the position that he represents his church in the Senate. Then, what becomes of the apostolic character? Reed Smoot stood before his people and the world as one selected by direct revelation to speak as a prophet, seer, and revelator, the mouthpiece of the Almighty God to this generation of men. The authority to speak from God in heaven to men on earth is solely vested in the office which Apostle Smoot and his colleagues and superiors hold.

"If Senator Smoot does not represent the Mormon Church, what becomes of the inducement which was held out to his followers last year to vote for him, in order that the voice of direct revelation might be heard in the councils of the Republic? What becomes of all the little minor prophecies which have been circulated in Utah since the storm of protests began throughout the country? Does Senator Smoot desire to be understood as saying that he is a mere citizen of the Republic, bound only by the ordinary considerations and living only in the ordinary light of citizenship? If so, what value was it to the Mormon people to elect an apostle?"

COMMISSION SATISFIED IN M'MICHAELS CASE

Philadelphia Postmaster Remains in
Office and Postmen Are Returned
to Old Duties.

Feeling that it has been placed in a false light by the stories which have been published concerning the case of Postmaster McMichaels, of Philadelphia, who was charged with forcing postmen to do political work while delivering the mails, the Civil Service Commission yesterday issued a statement explaining its position.

The statement says the investigation shows that while Mr. McMichaels was probably innocent of any intentional wrong, it is true that transfers were made in the Philadelphia postoffice for political reasons, and in violation of the rule against political discrimination. The postmaster refused to answer one of the questions put by Commissioner Cooley, but he subsequently made a full explanation, and the commission attributes his original contumacy to inadvertence. This subsequent explanation is declared by the commission to have been eminently satisfactory.

The President has ordered that the three postmen who were transferred for political reasons be returned to their original routes. The commission closes by saying that while it does not propose to interfere with the discipline of any office, it will see that the civil service rules and laws are enforced, and in this stand it is supported by the President.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DRAKE AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH

The funeral of Cecile Marie Penton-Drake, who died at Providence Hospital yesterday, after the physicians had failed to diagnose her illness, will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning from St. Peter's church. Interment will be in Congressional Cemetery.

Mrs. Drake was the wife of Hiram B. Drake, of 200 E Street northwest. She was sixty-five years old.

MRS. AMANDA GWYNN BURIED IN BALTIMORE

Funeral services were held today in Baltimore over the body of Amanda Howard Gwynn, wife of John H. Gwynn, of Washington, who died Sunday at Walbrook, a suburb of that city. The service was conducted at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Gwynn was a daughter of the late John S. Howard, of Hartford county, Md., a granddaughter of Judge Beale H. Richardson, of Baltimore, and a niece of Francis A. Richard, of Washington.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF LOUIS ABRAHAM

Funeral services were held on Sunday over the body of Louis Abraham, at his late home, 1319 Vermont Avenue, where he died. The services were conducted by the Rev. Louis Stern, rabbi of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, and interment was in Cincinnati.

The honorary pallbearers were A. S. Solomon, Simon Wolf, John F. Cooke, Henry France, L. L. Blout, Gus Lansburgh, Max Cohen, and David Davies. The active pallbearers were Adolph Stern, Leopold Mantner, O. M. Allen, Jr., A. T. Smith, Simon Oppenheimer, W. G. Pond, and J. Schiffman.

ROSES FOR PRITCHARD.

Before the grand jury was discharged yesterday afternoon, the foreman, Samuel H. Walker, on behalf of the other members of the panel, presented Justice Pritchard with a large basket of American Beauty roses.

When In Doubt Buy at House & Herrmann's.

Special Values

Every Department

Odds and Ends left over from our holiday season. They are Bargains Without an Equal.

Credit for Everyone.

House & Herrmann,

Complete Home Furnishers,
Seventh and I (Eye) Streets Northwest.

COMMITTEE FAVORS PUBLIC BUILDING BILL

Amendments Offered in the Report to
the Senate and Strong Reasons
Presented for Its Passage.

JUDGE KIMBALL TO RETIRE

General Black Expected to Be Present
and He May Install New
Officers.

The Fairbanks bill, for erecting a public building for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor, on the block opposite Lafayette Square and the State, War and Navy Departments, was reported in the Senate yesterday by the Indiana Senator from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It was reported with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause in the original bill and substitute therefor:

"That the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the President pro tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the respective chairmen of the two Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds are created a commission to secure any one of the following blocks: 167, 169, or 221, on which to erect the proposed building, the selection to be made by the commission within sixty days after passage of the bill.

"That prices determined upon by the commission with owners of property shall not exceed the cash value thereof, of the same to be ascertained from the testimony of real estate experts, or otherwise, as they may deem necessary.

"That if necessary, the commission, or necessary they shall be in accordance with the act providing for the new Government Printing Office, and conferring on the Secretary of the Treasury the same powers conferred then on the Public Printer."

The provisions for the erection of the new building are the same as before, the cost limited to \$5,000,000. The letter of Secretary Cortelyou dated February 23, 1902, accompanying the report, asking for suitable accommodations for the new department over which he presides. The report of the Attorney General for the last fiscal year is also quoted in a similar way. The following comment on these statements is made by the committee:

"It is obvious that the growth of the business of the great executive departments will make additional buildings necessary at no distant day. In the course of time, no doubt, each will require a separate building. For the present, however, the request of the three departments most urgently in need of additional accommodations will be met by the construction of the building contemplated by the pending bill."

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver, and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow: Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen: I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well. Yours truly, B. H. CHALKER, Chief of Police, Ozark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting, or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beat, rheumatism, bloating, irritability,

worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford nature help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients any and every one of their families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidney, liver and bladder.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Washington Daily Times.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase a regular 50c and \$1 size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

G. A. R. MEN TO HOLD ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

Department of the Potomac
Meets on February 3.

JUDGE KIMBALL TO RETIRE

General Black Expected to Be Present
and He May Install New
Officers.

The annual encampment of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., will be held in Grand Army Hall, near Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue northwest, beginning on February 2 and continuing for several evenings. The definite dates and specific plans for the event will be announced by Judge I. G. Kimball, department commander, in a formal order which he purposes to issue this week.

A new department commander will be chosen on the night of February 2. The members of the local department have offered the office to Judge Kimball, and requested him to accept the position for another year, but his other duties will not permit him to do so. He was junior vice commander three years ago, senior vice commander in 1902, and commander in 1903, being the only officer in the organization who ever succeeded from junior vice up to commander. Abraham Hart, senior vice commander, is the unanimous choice for the position this year and his election seems assured. There are a number of candidates for the other positions.

On the opening night of the encampment Gen. John C. Black, national commander-in-chief, of Chicago, will be present. He will come direct from Chicago to attend the convention. The encampment will be adjourned on the night of February 2, after the elections, and the annual banquet will be held in the New Willard Hotel on the evening of February 3. The encampment business will be resumed on February 4 and the new officers will possibly be installed by General Black.

CENSURE CAUSED SUICIDE.

YORK, Pa., Jan. 5.—Brooding over criticisms that had been passed upon his conduct as a young teacher, Kevin L. Fyster, of near Bear's Station, hanged himself.

SHOT BY FRIEND.

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